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OUTLINES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORK IN MADRAS

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL
FEB 1960
PATTUKKOTTAI
RURAL EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRE

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1959

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
1959

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PREFACE

The programme of Community Development is intended to be a people's programme. It has always been an important objective to associate closely with its working the people's representatives in the Legislatures and other local bodies. The need has, therefore, been felt for bringing out a summary version of the main features of the Community Development Programme as operated in this State which will serve as a guide to the Legislators and others. The need for such a book also arises from another direction, viz., from the large number of workers of various types recruited from time to time for work connected with the programme. It is necessary to provide them with a book which will teach them the simple essentials initially before they go into authoritative treatises on the subject. This book is intended to supply these wants.

M. G. RAJARAM,
Additional Development Commissioner.

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OUTLINES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORK IN MADRAS.

CHAPTER I.

BASIC PRINCIPLES.

The Community Development Programme is devoted to an improvement of conditions touching village life in all its aspects. The philosophy underlying the Community Development Programme profoundly believes that the salvation of the man in the physical plane lies in himself. The programme is, therefore, based on the concept—a project of the people, for the people, by the people. The programme aims at a *real* development of the human and material resources of the country-side. There can only be reality which includes totality. The programme, therefore, devotes attention to improvement of conditions touching village life in all its aspects. It has been the experience that isolated attempts at the development of certain facts of village life to the exclusion of others, results in lop-sided development, accentuating instead of satisfying felt needs in the other fields. The objective, therefore, is concentrated development in viable areas aiming at reaching every farmer and at securing a co-ordinated development of rural life as a whole. It is also the object to secure integration of field work on behalf of the various development departments and the setting up of an organization in the village charged with the responsibility of increasing production. Intensive work is organised for a group of about 100 villages with a population of about 66,000 people called a Block.

The key functionary of the programme is the Village Level Worker—also known as the Grama Sevak. He is the first-aid man in all fields of rural development, multi-purpose worker as he is called, trained over a period of eighteen months in special institutions set up for the purpose. (There are ten such institutions in this State turning out about 650 Grama Sevaks each year.) There are ten Grama Sevaks for each block who are guided in technical matters by specialists known as Extension Officers one each for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Village Industries and Khadi. There are also two Social Education Organisers for each block—one man and one woman—two Grama Sevakas, an Engineering Supervisor, a Block Level Progress Assistant and other subordinate staff. The revised programme of Community Development now in force provides for the employment of one Extension Officer for Panchayats in the I and II Stage Blocks. The work of these Officers is co-ordinated by an Administrative Officer known as the Block Development Officer who is in formal charge of the Block. The Collector of the district is the central edifice of the organisation at the district level who functions as

the District Development Officer. The District Officers of the development departments supervise the work of all the Extension Officers in their respective technical fields. The Block budget only provides the nucleus funds for its development. It should be supplemented by non-project inputs and a concerted development of the area attempted.

The Community Development Programme was being implemented in three stages, viz., the pre-intensive, intensive and post-intensive stages. The Study Team for the Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks have considered that this division is neither necessary nor useful nor convenient. The Team suggested the replacement of these three stages by two stages of a continuing programme of five years each (as amended by India), viz., (i) *Stage I*—Intensive Development Stage; and (ii) *Stage II*—Post-Intensive Stage.

In 1952–53 series of Community Projects, the provision per block was Rs. 22 lakhs for a period of three years which was reduced to Rs. 15 lakhs for the 1953–54 series. The blocks taken up during the Second Five-Year Plan are eligible for a total expenditure of Rs. 12 lakhs for a block—Rs. 4 lakhs during the National Extension Service Stage and Rs. 8 lakhs during the intensive stage, the expenditure during the two stages being considered in the aggregate for determining total expenditure.

The Government of India have now decided that a provision of Rs. 12 lakhs for a five-year period in the first stage and Rs. 5 lakhs for another five-year period in the second stage should be made. The schematic Budgets of a Stage I and Stage II Blocks should be regarded as forming three categories. Expenditure on one of these categories dealing with agriculture, irrigation and rural arts and crafts should to the extent possible be incurred through the agency of village co-operatives. The expenditure on local works coming under another category should invariably be incurred through the agency of panchayats and other local institutions. The details of this working principle are given in G.O. Ms. No. 1150, Public, dated 11th April 1959, a copy of which is appended hereto (Appendix VI).

Coverage.—Arising out of the increased cost of the programme and the need for confining the expenditure to the financial magnitude of the second plan already approved the need has arisen for staggering the expansion of the programme and extending the period of coverage well into the third plan (third year of the third plan 1963–64).

The phasing for the Madras State is as follows :—

April 1958	13
April 1959	10

October 1959	10
April 1960	13
October 1960	13
April 1961	16
October 1961	16
April 1962	20
October 1962	20
April 1963	26
October 1963	26
Marginal adjustments	41

The total number of blocks to which this State is entitled according to the latest delimitation agreed to by India is 360.

The statement comparing the schematic budget for a Community Development Block now in existence and an intensive first stage block as now proposed is appended (Appendix I). The salient features of difference are—

(i) Dollar assistance will no longer be available.

(ii) The provision for jeep has been reduced from Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 15,000.

(iii) The total expenditure on staff chargeable to block funds comes to Rs. 2·60 lakhs as against Rs. 2 lakhs. Considering the reduced provision of jeeps, the net addition to 'Block Headquarters' comes to Rs. 30,000.

The provision under 'Animal Husbandry' and 'Agricultural Extension' is now Rs. 50,000 as against Rs. 10,000 previously provided for (an increase of Rs. 40,000). The provision under 'Rural Arts and Crafts' has been raised from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 65,000 (an increase of Rs. 15,000).

The total increases under 'Block Headquarters', Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension' and 'Rural Arts and Crafts' works out to Rs. 85,000 which is met by suitable reduction in the provision under 'Irrigation and Reclamation', 'Education' and 'Communication'. The original and revised provisions under these heads are—

Name of Head.	Original provision. RUPEES IN LAKHS.	Revised provision. RUPEES IN LAKHS.
Irrigation and Reclamation	4·00	3·40
Education ..	0·70	0·60
Communications ..	1·00	0·85

The Schematic Budget for a II Stage Block will be found in Appendix I-A.

Pre-extension in agriculture.—In view of the renewed and urgent emphasis on agricultural production, it has been decided that each block allotable from April 1959 may have a twelve months' period of pre-extension activity exclusively in the field of agriculture. Thus, for the blocks taken up in April 1959, the pre-extension period commenced on 1st April 1958. For this purpose, one Block Development Officer, one Agriculture Extension Officer and five fully trained Grama Sevaks will be employed who will all be absorbed later in the staffing pattern for the block which it will slip into.

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE.

Under the revised programme of Community Development, a provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made under the head ' Agriculture and Animal Husbandry '. Provision under this head is intended to promote the adoption of improved agricultural and animal husbandry practices. This should be implemented primarily through village institutions. This is a like provision of Rs. 50,000 under ' Agriculture and Animal Husbandry ' in the budget of a II Stage Block for similar purposes. The minimum programme of work to be done from the block budget has been laid down in G.O. Ms. No. 550, Public, dated 23rd February 1959, a copy of which is appended hereto (Appendix V).

There is a provision of Rs. 10,000 for a demonstration equipment in the budget of a Community Development Block. In this case, diversion of funds may be made from other schematic heads for ' Agriculture ' and ' Animal Husbandry '.

The provision set apart for ' Agriculture ' and ' Irrigation ' should on no account be diverted for other purposes. The amounts provided under these heads should be utilised only for the purposes specified.

The agricultural plan should be based on the needs of the area and it should be comprehensive enough to include all items of agricultural improvement. The target of 40 per cent increase in agricultural production during the Second Five-Year Plan should be constantly kept in view. Plans for realising the targets fixed for each block should be prepared in consultation with the Agriculture Department. A plan for procurement of seeds, fertilizers, and implements should also be prepared. The targets for each block should be broken up for each group of villages in respect of physical resources to be created and the acreage to be benefited. Village agricultural plans should be prepared for each village and the co-operation of non-official workers and progressive farmers should be sought to achieve success in this respect.

The Extension Officer for Agriculture and the other Extension staff should ensure adequate supply of improved strains of seeds required in the block and organize Primary, Secondary and Village Seed Farms in every block. To ensure supply of seeds in adequate quantity, at least one 25 acre-seed farm should be established in each block. Small model farms for about three or four villages in the field of some agriculturist in the area should be organized for purposes of demonstration and introduction of improved agricultural practices. Effective publicity should be given to these demonstrations so that a large number of persons may be benefited.

The results of demonstrations and sample of produce should be suitably exhibited at the headquarters of the block and the Village Level Workers' Circle.

The use of chemical fertilizers should be popularized, for which definite targets should be fixed. Loan facilities are available for procuring improved agricultural implements, sprayers and dusters required by the ryots. The block staff should demonstrate the use of those implements and do wide propaganda for using the improved implements.

Co-operative Joint Farming Societies should be organized, wherever possible.

Systematic arrangements should be made for the development of the local manurial resources and for dealing with plant diseases for every village (under compost scheme).

Intensive cultivation in respect of all important crops should be taken up on the lines of Japanese Method of paddy cultivation.

Group action should be promoted in production and procurement of improved seeds, purchase and use of improved implements, soil conservation measures, control of pests and diseases, irrigation works, construction of water courses, etc.

Highest priority should be given to production programmes and thereafter there should be seasonal priorities. For example, during the agricultural season, the maximum attention of the Village Level Worker should be directed to the food production plan.

Schemes for compost development.—With a view to raise the present level of manure production in villages and bigger panchayats which are not at present manufacturing compost by conserving all the locally available resources and converting them into compost by improved methods, the Government of India have desired that State Governments should implement the following schemes and have offered financial assistance for them :—

(1) Scheme for the development of Local Manurial Resources.

(2) Scheme for the development of night soil compost in bigger panchayats.

(3) Pilot scheme for night soil utilization in villages.

Accordingly the Government in Food and Agriculture Department have sanctioned the appointment of special officers like Field Manure Officers, Compost Inspectors, etc., to implement this scheme. It has been proposed to introduce this Pilot Scheme for night soil utilization in 50 villages in the first instance. Training

will be given to the Special staff to the selected farmers in the selected Community Development and National Extension Service areas on particular aspects of local manures, methods of compost making, etc.

The Local Manurial Resources scheme will, in the first instance, be introduced in sixty selected Community Development and National Extension Service blocks started during the First Five-Year Plan and will be extended to additional areas in due course. The training of Compost Inspectors will be conducted at the headquarters of the Field Manure Officers or other suitable centres for a period of one month by the State Compost Development Officer and the Field Manure Officers.

After training, the compost inspectors will train selected farmers in the respective blocks under the guidance of the Field Manure Officers. The selection of farmers in the blocks will be done on the basis of not less than one for every two villages. In the case of panchayats a member of the panchayat may be selected. The training of farmers and members of panchayat will be for a period of seven days. Training allowance for boarding and lodging at Rs. 1–8–0 per day, per individual for the seven days and a lump sum of Rs. 5 per individual towards travelling allowances will be paid to the selected farmers who undergo the training. The selection of the farmers and members of panchayat for the training will be done by the Block Development Officers concerned and the list of names intimated to the Field Manure Officers.

Nightsoil compost in bigger panchayats.—Five hundred panchayats in the State with a population of 2,000—4,000 where conservancy systems are provided will be selected for extending the urban compost scheme. Financial assistance by way of loans, not exceeding Rs. 2,000 per panchayat will be given towards cost of acquisition of a compost site if necessary and for the purchase of a single bullock-cart for carrying the nightsoil from the habitation to the trenching ground and for digging trenches, etc.

The production of compost will be done by the Bangalore process of compost manure and the distribution of compost will be under the procedure laid down under the Urban Compost Scheme. The Pilot Scheme for nightsoil utilisation in villages is proposed to be worked in 50 smaller villages for utilisation of rural nightsoil for composting. One full-time scavenger will be appointed in each village for working the scheme. The services of the village leader or farmer trained in compost manufacture, under the scheme of development of local manurial resources will be utilised for the successful operation of the pilot scheme and for efficient production of the manure.

Provision has been made under the scheme for the construction of Wardha and Water seal latrines and the purchase of hand carts, implements for compost manufacture and for water supply to latrines in each village at an estimated cost not exceeding Rs. 3,500 per village.

Apart from these schemes compost weeks are being celebrated yearly in the first week of July of every year in the blocks to give wide publicity for compost making.

CHAPTER III.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

The details mentioned in paragraph 1 of the Chapter relating to Agriculture regarding financial contents are common both to Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

The programme under this head should be conceived so as to include both the veterinary and animal husbandry sides. The aim should be not merely to treat cattle diseases and control of epidemics, but to improve the breed of cattle by supply of pedigree bulls, buffaloes and cockerels on a subsidy basis not exceeding 50 per cent. The custodians of breeding bulls are eligible for maintenance grants under the premium scheme. The rich and cattle-minded people should be induced to maintain breeding bulls under the premium scheme. The sheep-owning ryots should be provided with stud rams to improve their stock. Poultry runs should be started to serve as demonstration units.

One or two veterinary dispensaries should be opened in a central place of each block, if there are none already existing. Buildings for Veterinary Hospitals can be constructed with 50 per cent contributions from the public. Artificial Insemination Centres may be started in Community Development Blocks wherever necessary, subject to availability of trained personnel.

Large scale preventive and prophylactic measures against all infections and contagious diseases should be taken on mass scale. As recommended by Sri S. K. Dey, Minister for Community Development, orders have been issued that the Village Level Workers should be supplied with the required veterinary kits so that they might be able to discharge their functions more efficiently at a cost not exceeding Rs. 50 each.

The Grama Sevaks have been permitted to do castration work. Attention should be paid to the solution of problems of fodder, improvement of grass lands, raising of green fodder crops, etc.

Milk Co-operative Societies may be organised on proper lines in the vicinity of urban areas.

CHAPTER IV.

CO-OPERATION.

The target for Co-operation is that each family in a village should have at least one member in a co-operative society with a minimum share capital of Rs. 10. All families in a village should be served by one co-operative society or other.

The aim should be to form a multipurpose co-operative society to handle credit distribution of seeds and fertilizers, etc., for every village or a group of villages depending on the density of population. In addition, there should be co-operative societies on a higher level, say a taluk, for the marketing of agricultural produce and such other activities which cannot be adequately handled at the village level.

The Extension staff should ensure that loan to the farmer is made available just at the time he needs it and its repayment should be so timed as to enable him to make repayment from the proceeds of the crops.

Steps should also be taken for the constitution of industrial co-operatives and the provision of adequate finances to the artisans.

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

The role of the Community Development Organisation in the field of Education is to aid in the effective implementation of the programmes of the Education Department. The efforts of the Community Development staff are generally confined to—

(*a*) inducing the parent to send his children to attend school;

(*b*) examine the need for more accommodation in the existing schools and make the people contribute for constructing additional accommodation;

(*c*) survey the educational needs of the area and the requirements of new schools in the block and approach the District Educational Officer and other educational authorities to open new schools in school-less areas; and

(*d*) run adult schools.

Adult Education effort by the Government is confined to Community Development and National Extension Service areas. The expenditure in Community Development Blocks on Adult Education Scheme is borne by the Community Development Budget and in National Extension Service Blocks by the Education Department. Administrative control of the adult schools vests with the Education Department. Adult schools are conducted by the village school teacher.

In the field of Education, grants to school buildings on the following scales are given from the Community Development Budget :—

1 **High School-Senior or Basic School or Middle School.**	**Fifty per cent of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000.**
2 **Junior Basic School.**	**Fifty per cent of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 9,000.**
3 **Higher Elementary School.**	**Fifty per cent of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 7,000.**
4 **Lower Elementary School.**	**Fifty per cent of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 4,000.**

The grants should be restricted to new buildings and for additional buildings for accommodation only. Improvements to school buildings will not be eligible for subsidy under Community Development Scheme. The grant to High Schools should be restricted to one High School per block. Schools which receive grants from Local Development Works will not be eligible for a second grant

from Community Development Scheme. For a particular work, if subsidy by way of grants is made from Community Development funds, that work will not be eligible for grants from the Education Department. The institution will not be rendered ineligible for grants from the Education Department for other purposes permitted under the rules merely because a grant has been given from the Community Development and Local Development Works Programme Budgets.

Grants are given for the supply of equipment to Elementary Schools and Basic Schools as follows :—

(1) For Elementary Schools converted into Basic Schools not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

(2) Existing basic schools not exceeding Rs. 1,000.
Furniture and Craft Equipment, Rs. 800.
Education Equipment, Rs. 100.
Agricultural Equipment, Rs. 100.

(3) Non-Basic Elementary Schools at rates not exceeding, Rs. 500.

High Schools are not eligible for equipment grant. No contribution need be insisted in the case of grants made for purchase of equipment.

The cost of latrines should also be included in the estimates for new and additional school buildings wherever there is no sanitary type of latrine. For putting up sanitary type of latrines in schools where no latrine exists, grants up to Rs. 500 or 50 per cent of the cost whichever is less, may be given from the block budget.

Finance.—The Government of India have stated as follows :—

Stage I Block.—The provision of Rs. 60,000 under this head includes Rs. 45,000 as a non-recurring grant which is used mainly for buildings. Buildings should receive smaller emphasis than heretofore and the funds provided for Education should be available for assisting village communities in improving the local school, and in helping to fill a more creative role in the life of the Community. The village School should be developed as a Centre of Community activity.

A sum of Rs. 15,000 out of this provision has to be given as grant to State Social Welfare Boards for implementing the Co-ordinated Programme for Women and Children in the Block. (This amount will be limited to Rs. 7,500 in the case of a Stage II Block.)

Stage II Block.—The total budget provision is Rs. 50,000. The same instructions as per Stage I Blocks apply here generally.

CHAPTER VI.

SOCIAL EDUCATION.

The Social Education Programme is not merely a programme of adult literacy and recreational campaign. It is meant more to generate enthusiasm in national reconstruction work. The Social Education Organizers should, therefore, take special steps to propagate ideas regarding better agriculture, compost of manure, development of cottage industries, sanitary living, improvement of self efforts, etc.

A minimum programme for Social Education as prescribed in G.O. Ms. No. 1325, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 21st April 1955, for the guidance of Social Education Organisers is appended (Appendix II). It contemplates the establishment of Adult Literacy Centres, Mathar Sanghams, Balar Sanghams and Children's parks and organization of youth and young farmers' clubs, study tours of village leaders, Seminar of Village Leaders, talks and lectures, exhibitions, cattle shows, sports and games, sanitation campaigns, etc.

The functions and duties of the Social Education Organizers have been enumerated in Appendix III. It aims at publicity of the Plan, social amelioration such as avoidance of drink and developing thrift habit, welfare of Harijans, development of swedeshi habit, etc., and education of villagers for a better living.

The budget provision under the head "Social Education" in a Stage I Block is Rs. 70,000 and in a Stage II Block it is rupees 50,000. A sum of up to Rs. 10,000 in the case of a Stage I Block and up to Rs. 5,000 in the case of a Stage II Block may be ear-marked for implementation of the Women and Children's Programme in the Block by the State Social Welfare Board.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The provisions in the schematic budget of a Stage I Block and a Stage II Block under the head " Communications " are respectively Rs. 85,000 and Rs. 50,000 " other than loan expenditure ". Under this head the aim should be to provide roads connecting every village with the nearest marketing or fair weather roads. In the road programme, the entire earth work should be done by the people, the Government contribution being limited to providing skilled labour and materials required for gravelling and mettalling of roads and construction of culverts. Lands required for the formation of roads should be either contributed or the acquisition financed by the beneficiaries. There is, however, an exception in the case of approach roads to Harijan colonies in regard to which the cost of acquisition of lands may be met out of the Harijan Welfare Department funds.

" In carrying out the programme under this head what is important is that local communicational works should be part of the road plan for the block and the district, and the programme of metalling roads followed by the Public Works Department is linked with the Communications Programme undertaken with the participation of the people."

CHAPTER VIII.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The Budget provision for expenditure under this head is as follows :—

Health and Rural Sanitation—

	Figures in lakhs.		
	Recurring.	*Non-recurring.*	*Total.*
Community Development Blocks	0·20	0·95	1·15
Stage I Block.	0·20	0·95	1.15
Stage II Block	..	0·50	0·50

The programme under this head generally includes construction of wells, repairs to tanks, latrines, drains, Maternity Centres, Smokeless Choolas and Primary Health Centres. Repairs to old wells and construction of new wells as well as improvements to existing wells may be taken up under this head.

Uranis.—Repairs to uranis should be undertaken only in places where there are no drinking water wells as it would be difficult to ensure protected water-supply from these tanks.

Latrines.—Construction of Public latrines should not normally be taken up unless adquate scavenging amenities exist and the use of it is ensured. Construction of private latrines should be encouraged. In order to encourage construction of latrines, the Government have ordered that water seal slabs should be distributed in the villages for construction of private latrines, subject to the condition that at least 25 per cent of the cost of the materials should be borne by the beneficiaries besides meeting the cost of the actual construction of the latrines.

Drainage.—Grants towards drainage works are also made in National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks at 75 per cent of the cost of works, the remaining 25 per cent of the cost being met by the beneficiaries.

Maternity centres.—Under National Extension Service there is no provision for starting such centres, except as they may come under the Primary Health Centres opened under the Health Ministry Scheme. Block funds could be utilised for giving grants-in-aid to existing institutions for drugs, medicines and equipment that may be required with the prior approval of the Government. In the case of Community Development Blocks, the staff sanctioned provide for four Maternity Assistants one of them to be attached to the Primary Health Centre to be started in the Block, the remaining three to be in charge of the three Maternity sub-centres to be located in the Block. The villagers should be

persuaded to provide rent-free buildings for Maternity Centres but in cases where buildings do not exist, buildings could be put up provided the villagers provide half the cost. The maximum expenditure from Government funds on each such buildings should not exceed Rs. 2,500 (rupees two thousand and five hundred only).

The Village Level workers and the Social Education Organisers of the First Five-Year Plan Blocks, will be eligible for free supply of first aid kits subject to the condition that they possess a certificate issued by the St. John Ambulance Association in token of their having passed the test conducted by the Association. The validity of the certificate is limited up to a period of three years from the date of their issue.

Primary Health Centres.—(1) A Primary Health Centre with four sub-centres is opened in each block area. Hitherto, the scheme for opening of Primary Health Centres in National Extension Service Blocks was being implemented by the Government in the Health, Education and Local Administration Department with the financial assistance made available by the Government of India, Ministry of Health, whereas Primary Health Centres were opened in Community Development Blocks with the amount available in the block budget together with the required contribution from the public and local bodies.

(2) According to the provision in the Schematic budget, the amount provided for a Community Development Block for a period of three years under the head " Health and Rural Sanitation " is as follows :—

	Recurring.	*Non-recurring.*	*Total.*
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 (*a*) Dispensary-recurring expenditure.	20,000	..	20,000
(*b*) Dispensary building	..	10,000	10,000
(*c*) Dispensary equipment	..	10,000	10,000
2 Drinking water-supply	..	50,000	50,000
3 Drainage and Sanitation	..	25,000	25,000

A provision of Rs. 40.860 has been made in the Schematic head of a Community Development Block for expenditure on staff for the Primary Health Centres. The amount of Rs. 10,000 non-recurring provided in the Block budget is intended for the construction of Primary Health Centre buildings with necessary public and local bodies contribution. The expenditure on construction of quarters for the staff working in Primary Health Centres will be met from State Funds.

(3) With rephasing of the programme into stages, Stage I and Stage II, the amount provided in the Schematic budget of a Stage I block for a period of five years is the same as that which has been

provided for a Community Development Block as mentioned in paragraph (2) above. The amount of Rs. 2·60 lakhs provided under the minor head ' Personnel ' under " Block Headquarters " includes the expenditure on staff for the Primary Health Centres in Stage I Blocks. In October 1958, the Government of India, Ministry of Health, have also revised the Scheme of opening Primary Health Centres in Block areas with the concurrence of the Ministry of Community Development. According to the revised pattern, the entire expenditure on equipment, drugs and staff and one-eighth of the expenditure on buildings, will be borne from the block funds. The cost of the construction of a dispensary building from the Primary Health Centre with one sub-centre and staff quarters is estimated to be Rs. 70,000. The amount of Rs. 10,000 non-recurring under " Dispensary Building " provided in the Schematic budget of a Stage I or Community Development block under the head " Health and Rural Sanitation " will be utilised for construction of buildings for housing the two remaining sub-centres with necessary public and local bodies contribution. The expenditure on the purchase of equipment will be met from the provision of Rs. 10,000 made in the Schematic budget under the head " Dispensary equipment " and the expenditure on the purchase of Drugs will be met from the lump-sum amount of Rs. 20,000 provided under the head " Dispensary recurring expenditure." The expenditure on the staff of Primary Health Centres will be met from the amount of Rs. 2·60 lakhs and Rs. 40,860 provided in Stage I and Community Development Blocks respectively.

(4) Primary Health Centres opened in Community Development blocks before 1st April 1958 will continue to be assisted as till now, i.e., the expenditure on running the Centre would be met from the Block Budget till its intensive period of operation is over when the block slides into the post intensive (Stage II) stage, the centre will be entrusted to the regular department and the expenditure met from the State funds.

All Primary Health Centres in Stage I Blocks opened during the Second Five-Year Plan period from 1—4—1958 onwards will receive assistance according to the revised pattern, i.e., on the lines mentioned in paragraph (3) above.

All Primary Health Centres opened in the National Extension Service Blocks between 1st April 1956 to 31st March 1958, i.e., from the date of commencement of the Second Five-Year Plan and till the period when the Community Development Programme was revised will get assistance for building alone on the revised pattern for buildings, i.e., a sum of Rs. 67,500 non-recurring for each Centre (both for the Centre buildings and residential quarters for the staff). Health, Education and Local Administration department will be in-charge of opening Primary Health Centres in block areas also.

(5) The Government of India have been addressed for extending the Scheme of assistance to the Centres opened in the First Five-Year Plan period or in Community Development Blocks opened prior to 1st April 1958, for which no assistance from the Government of India, Ministry of Health by way of grant is admissible.

(6) There is no provision for opening Primary Health Centres in Stage II Blocks.

The Government avail themselves of the munificence of philanthropic public individuals or group of individuals who wish to donate or make endowments for running these Primary Health Centres. The following conditions have been prescribed for naming the buildings after the donors :—

(7) The buildings constructed for Maternity Centres, Dispensaries and Schools under the Community Development and National Extension Service Schemes, which involve recurring expenditure may be named after the donor or somebody else of his choice or the choice of a group of individuals, provided the individual contributes up to 50 per cent if the non-recurring cost and an endowment to meet 25 per cent of the recurring expenditure.

In respect of additional buildings for existing institutions, a tablet with the names of the donor, who has contributed 50 per cent of the cost of the building, may be put up in the extension. The donor need not be required to create an endowment to meet 25 per cent of the cost of the maintenance on such additional buildings.

The Government of India have entered into an agreement with the W.H.O. and the U.N.I.C.E.F. for the development of health services in Community Development areas. Under this agreement, the Primary Health Centres in India will get assistance from the above agencies in the shape of supplies, equipment, drugs, medicines and diet supplements.

Family Planning.—A Family Planning Officer has been employed by this State in the Health, Education and Local Administration Department, to intensify the Family Planning Programme. Instructions have been issued to the Health Visitors and Maternity Assistants attached to the Primary Health Centres in Community Development and Stage I Blocks, that special attention should be given for the encouragement of Family Planning and they should give necessary advice on " Family Planning " during their visits. As a part of their duties, the nurses employed in the Rural Family Planning Centres be visiting the Primary Health Centres in Community Development and Stage I Blocks at regular intervals and propagate Family Planning.

CHAPTER IX.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION.

The Community Development Programme envisages grant of loans and subsidy to individuals in Community Development areas for minor irrigation works. The provisions for Irrigation and Reclamation under various categories are as indicated below :—

	Loan. RS. IN LAKHS.	Non-loan. RS. IN LAKHS.
Community Development Blocks.	3·50	0·50
Stage I Blocks	3·00	0·40
Stage II Blocks	0·75	0·10

Normally loans are granted to ryots for the following purposes :—

Works.	Amount permissible. RS.
For the construction of wells or for repairs ..	2,500
For the purchase of an oil engine or pumpset.	3,000
For the purchase of an electric motor pumpset.	1,500

These loans are granted on the basis of adequate security and are repayable in easy instalments with interest thereon. The rules governing the grant of loans and their repayment are similar to those applicable to Takkavi loans with some slight modifications. Pumpsets are supplied to ryots on hire purchase system. Detailed rules in respect of this system on the lines in vogue in the Agriculture Department have been issued by the Government. There is one important modification in this regard, i.e., no surety need be provided, if adequate security is furnished.

The Government of India have agreed to treat 25 per cent of the loan amount sanctioned for private irrigation works as subsidy to be shared by the Centre/and State Government on a 50 : 50 basis. The rules relating to the total magnitude of the subsidy so payable in the aggregate may be separately referred to. Major irrigation works in Community Development/National Extension Service areas are generally undertaken by the Public Works Department. The minor irrigation works in this State are in charge of the special Minor Irrigation Organization under the Board of Revenue (Food Production). This organization is entrusted with the minor irrigation works in Community Development/National Extension Service areas also. The amount spent by that organization is reported to the Government in the Public (Rural Development Projects) Department for reimbursement.

CHAPTER X.

HOUSING.

There is a schematic provision of Rs. 1 lakh for each Community Development Block and Rs. 60,000 for each National Extension Service Block for housing. This provision is equally apportioned between housing for project staff and rural housing. The provision for housing for project staff and rural housing is Rs. 1 lakh in a Stage I Block. The provision for rural housing in a Stage II Block is Rs. 0.30 lakh.

The rural housing scheme sanctioned under the Community Development/National Extension Service scheme envisages grant of a maximum amount of Rs. 750 as loan for improvement of a dwelling house or for construction of a new house.

The following are some of the main points to be noted in connection with rural housing :—

(*a*) The house to be constructed and the site on which it is proposed to construct the house are taken as security for the loan, collateral security being demanded only when the value of the house and site does not exceed one and one-fourth time the loan amount.

(*b*) The loan is generally disbursed in instalments; any instalment being paid only when the previous instalment/instalments has/have been utilised. This can be relaxed in deserving cases.

(*c*) There is provision for payment of the cost of building materials direct to their suppliers by the sanctioning authority.

(*d*) Community effort is being utilised to construct colonies with the loan amounts granted to individuals for construction of houses.

(*e*) No search fee is leviable for producing encumbrance certificates on the house sites in cases where the loan amount applied for is Rs. 500 or below.

(*f*) Each loanee is eligible for a free grant of two palmyrah trees standing in lands at the disposal of the Government.

As regards staff housing, the Collectors are authorized to decide upon the members of the Extension staff who require to be provided with quarters on account of non-availability of accommodation at their headquarters on reasonable rent. The sites required for the purpose should be acquired only when suitable Government lands are not available. The construction work should be entrusted to the Highways Department.

CHAPTER XI.

INDUSTRIES.

Each Community Development Block is given an allotment of Rs. 50,000 under Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries. This provision for a Stage I Block is Rs. 65,000 and a Stage II Block is Rs. 50,000. The Block Development Officers are required to submit proposals in consultation with the local Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce or Village Industries Officers for Development of Cottage and Village Industries, according to a key programme laid down. As the funds earmarked for Rural Arts and Crafts are meagre, Industries Schemes, financed by the various All-India Boards, viz., Small Scale Industries Board, Handicrafts Board, Khadi and Village Industries Commission and from State funds are launched in the Community Development areas. Schemes started from the funds of the Block are continued after the tenure of the Block period the expenditure being met from State funds. A copy of the key or minimum programme intended to serve as a guide will be found in Appendix IV

CHAPTER XII.

LOANS.

The schematic budgets of a Stage I, Stage II and Community Development Blocks include the following provisions :—

	Stage I.	*Stage II.*	*Community Development.*
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Irrigation and Reclamation ..	3·40	0·85	3·50
Housing for project staff and rural housing.	1·00*	0·30	1·00

The expenditure directly incurred by the State Government on self-financing schemes is met from this loan provision as also loans given to third parties. In the latter case, the State Government act as the agent of the Central Government for paying out and recovering the loans.

Loans can be granted—

(i) to individual ryots for sinking or deepening of agricultural wells, pumping installation and repairs of private tanks; and

(ii) to a group of ayacutdars or to co-operative societies formed exclusively for the purpose of carrying out land improvements for repair or renovation of old tanks, supply channels and other sources of irrigation.

The loans granted for the purchase of pumpsets should be granted to the ryots on hire purchase system only, subject to the condition that the pumpsets should be of the Indian manufacture.

Short-term credit facilities may be granted to ryots for all purposes coming under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, in accordance with the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans (General) Rules, 1933. The maximum amount of loans permissible is Rs. 3,000 to individual ryots and Rs. 5,000 to co-operative societies.

Under the Community Development and National Extension Service Scheme loans are granted by the following authorities up to the limits noted against each :—

Block Development Officers	Rs. 1,000 (Rs. 3,000 per loan for pumpsets only)
Revenue Divisional Officers .. .	Rs. 2,500 (Rs. 5,000 per loan for pumpsets only)
Collectors	Rs. 5,000 (Rs. 7,000 per loan for pumpsets only)
Board of Revenue	Rs. 10,000

*Rs. 30,000 for rural housing only.
Rs. 50,000 for staff housing.
Rs. 50,000 for rural housing.

The rules and forms prescribed in the Madras Loans (Takkavi) Manual are followed in the matter of grant of Takkavi loans under the Community Development Scheme with suitable modifications. The Collectors have been authorized to employ in anticipation of the sanction of the Board of Revenue temporary establishments for the quick disposal of loan applications in accordance with the scale prescribed in rule 10 of the Executive Instructions in the Takkavi Manual.

For appointment of special staff for loans, the Community Development/National Extension Service areas in a district can be grouped together, provided the areas lie in a compact tract. Only Senior Deputy Tahsildars are to be appointed for disposal of loan applications in Community Development/National Extension Service areas.

To avoid delay in the disbursement of loans, all loan applications should be disposed off promptly and no loan applications should be kept pending for more than two months.

Loans granted from Community Development funds are generally recovered by the Revenue Department. The loan records should be transferred to the concerned taluk office with the completion of the work recorded in them for effecting recovery and that in the case of incomplete works in which summary recovery is ordered, the records have to be sent to the Tahsildars concerned for recovery with a copy of the order for summary recovery.

The Gramasevaks are to see that the loan amount sanctioned in each case is utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned and in order to enable the Gramasevaks to exercise proper check on the utilization of the loans, a copy of the order sanctioning the loan has been ordered to be sent to them.

CHAPTER XIII.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Contributions are collected for various works under the Community Development Programme as under :—

Drinking water-supply.—The general rule is that 25 per cent of the expenditure which should be inclusive of real contribution by the people benefited of 15 per cent of the total cost of the work should be collected. If, however, no contribution is forthcoming for wells intended to benefit Harijans and other poor and backward people, the resultant expenditure may entirely be met from the State funds under the Rural Water-Supply Comprehensive Scheme, after obtaining the permission of the Collector concerned.

Drainage and public latrines.—A minimum contribution of 25 per cent which should include a real contribution by the people benefited amounting to 15 per cent of the total cost of the work.

Road.—Fifty per cent inclusive of the cost of land, cost of forming katcha road, metalling and of culverts and bridges subject to the condition that a real contribution is collected from the people benefited amounting to 15 per cent of the cost of the work.

No grant is admissible for katcha road formations. But katch roads which involve skilled labour or labour of specially arduous nature, are eligible for a small grant.

Education.—The grant to school buildings is restricted to 50 per cent of the cost subject to a maximum as indicated below. whichever is less.

	RS.
1 Lower Elementary School	4,000
2 Higher Elementary School	7,000
3 Junior Basic School	9,000
4 Senior Basic or High School or Middle School	10,000

NOTE.—When grants are paid for purchase of equipment to schools, no matching contribution need be insisted upon.

Building and dispensaries.—Contribution of 50 per cent which should include a real contribution 15 per cent of the total cost of the work by the people benefited.

Community Halls, Recreation Centres, Reading Rooms, etc.—A contribution of 50 per cent is collected. The Government grant is limited to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 only.

Women's Clubs.—Fifty per cent contribution is collected and the Government grant is limited to a maximum of Rs. 500 only.

Young Farmers' Clubs.—The grant is Rs. 300 only. The villagers should contribute another sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred only).

In regard to works meant for Harijans and other poor and backward people, the following concessions have been granted.

Schools.—Harijans should contribute up to Rs. 100 in cash, kind and labour. The balance required to make up a maximum contribution of 50 per cent of the total cost, will be met by local bodies of the Harijan Welfare Department.

Other Building works.—The Harijans should contribute up to 10 per cent of the total cost, balance being met by local bodies and/ or Harijan Welfare Department.

Road.—Katcha roads have to be formed by the Harijans themselves during which period they will be fed out of the Harijan Welfare Department funds. For the road work as a whole including katcha roads, cost of land, metalling and of culverts or bridges, the Harijans should contribute 10 per cent of the total cost in kind, cash or labour.

Concessions similar to this have been extended to the works taken up under the Community Development and National Extension Service Programme for the exclusive benefit of Kallar Reclamation colonisations in Madurai district.

In Kanyakumari district the rate of public contribution for the works sanctioned for execution under the Community Development and National Extension Service and Local Development Works Programme will be a maximum of 33-1/3 per cent of the estimated cost of the work and the deficit of 16-2/3 per cent in the normal rate of public contribution, which is 50 per cent of the cost will be met by the State Government for all their works. The other concession allowed for works meant for Harijans and for Rural Water-Supply works will be applicable to such works taken up in the Kanyakumari district also.

For rules relating to collection of contributions in reverted National Extension Service Blocks, please refer to Chapter XVIII.

CHAPTER XIV.

PUBLICITY.

One monthly journal 'Grama Nalam' is published by Government and supplied to all Blocks, etc. The Public Relation Officer who is in charge of the publications is to give wide publicity about the Community Development Scheme. Ten thousand copies are being printed every month and the price of one copy is fixed at 13 nP. Exhibitions, cattle shows, etc., are also bieng conducted in the Block during festival times. Maps giving details about the number of villages in a block, the number of population, work done under the scheme are being exhibited in the villages. Films are also being supplied free of cost by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. These films are exhibited in the blocks with the help of the cinema projectors supplied to each of the Community Development Blocks. The Block Development Officers in National Extension Service Block may also get these projectors with films on loan basis and exhibit them in their blocks.

CHAPTER XV.

INFORMATION CENTRES.

In order to educate the real people and to keep them abreast of the time Information Centres are opened at the headquarters of the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks as and when new blocks are inaugurated. Journals books, maps, charts, etc., issued by the Ministry of Community Development, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Public (Information and Publicity) Department are supplied to these Information Centres free of cost. "Kurukshetra" and "Yojana", "Extension", etc., are some of the important publications of the Ministry of Community Development and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting dealing with the activities of the Five-Year Plan in the various States. The publications of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, etc., and the researches on all the above subjects and are supplied free of cost. In addition to the above publications the Government order the supply of important publications of private concerns considered useful to these Information Centres.

A sum of Rs. 400 per annum is made available for its expenditure (recurring). It has also been ordered that the balance, if any, available from out of the provision of Rs. 25,000 made in the block budget for construction of a building to locate the Information Centre supplemented by the public contributions that will be forthcoming from the villagers.

CHAPTER XVI.

EQUIPMENT.

There is a Dollar provision of Rs. 43,000 in the budget for a Community Development Block for purchase of dollar equipment. The Ministry of Community Development import various types of equipment and supply them to the States. Dollar assistance is no longer available for a Stage I and Stage II Blocks under the revised programme of Community Development. However, a jeep is supplied to each of these blocks.

Any other item of equipment which is not to be imported from abroad and which may be required for the implementation of the programmes is purchased locally under ' rupee expenditure ' under the normal purchase rules of the Government.

According to the standard scale laid down by the Ministry of Community Development, each Community Development Block is entitled to the following items of equipment :—

1 Jeeps—2.

2 Mobile Cinema Trailer Units—1.

3 Hand camera—1.

4 Record player—1.

5 Microphone—1.

6. Public Address Set—1.

7. Artificial Insemination Set (consisting of one capillator, five thermos flasks and an Artificial Insemination equipment)—1.

The jeeps should not be used for private purposes even on payment of hire charges.

The Block Development Officers are required to maintain several registers which are intended to show full particulars of the vehicles together with the spare parts supplied, the repairs and servicing done to the vehicles, the petrol consumed and whether the vehicles have been used for the purpose for which they are allotted.

The Information Centres located in all the blocks can also make best use of these audio-visual aids. These are very useful in rural parts for the spread of adult education and also for the purpose of propaganda on health and prohibition.

The State Broadcasting Department has been provided with certain additional technical staff from the Community Development Budget so as to enable that department to attend to assembling, servicing and maintenance of all the audi-visual units and equipment of this department. The Radio Engineer, Madras, is consulted on all matters relating to these units.

The Director of Industries and Commerce is placed in charge of well drilling equipment and he will arrange to use them for sinking tube wells in Community Development and National Extension Service areas. This equipment will be let on hire to the ryots on payment of hire charges realized will be credited to the Industries Department who will have to bear the cost of maintenance and other charges.

The following equipment may be supplied to each Gramasevika for demonstration purposes at a cost not exceeding Rs. 100 (rupees hundred only) to be met from Social Education funds :—

		RS.
1	Charkas 2	10
2	Ginning, carding and silvering sets 2	25
3	Needle work kit (scissors, threads needles, embroidery frames).	10
4	Chakki 1	10
5	Washing board 1	3
6	Iron box	5
7	First-Aid kit 1	15
8	Playthings for Balwadi	15
9	Megan chula	5
10	Country baking oven	2
	Total ..	100

The Assistant Development Commissioners should conduct surprise checks of stores and stocks held in the Offices of the Block Development Officers.

CHAPTER XVII.

TRAINING PROGRAMME.

The training programmes which have been undertaken for the implementation of the Community Development Programme can be broadly divided into the following three categories :—

(1) Institutional training.

(2) Non-institutional training.

(3) Other types of training.

The various types of training contemplated under each of the above categories are detailed below :—

(1) *Institutional training.*—This is mainly for the official personnel of different categories working in the National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks. The following types of training are classified under this category :—

(i) *The Development Officers' Training Centres.*—The Development Officer's Training Centres are directly under the control of the Ministry of Community Development and there are four centres located at Ranchi, Nilokeri, Bakshi-ka-talab (Lucknow) and Himayatsagar. The Block Development Officers are deputed for training to these centres in batches and the period of training is for 8 weeks.

(ii) *Social Education Organizers' Training Centres.*—These centres are also run by the Ministry of Community Development and the period of training in these centres is 5 months. There are 8 centres throughout India located at Gandhigram, Coimbatore, Nilokeri, Allahabad, Sriniketan, Rajendra Nagar (Hyderabad), Baroda and Ranchi. The Social Education Organizers employed in the Community Development and National Extension Service areas receive their training in these centres.

(iii) *Rural Extension Training Centres.*—When the Community Development Programme was initiated, Extension Training Centres were set up in order to train the personnel required at the village level. The Extension Training was only for a period of six months. Subsequently it was found that a knowledge of Basic Agriculture is necessary for the workers at the village level and the Basic Agricultural Training Schools with a one year's course were established to train the Gramasevaks. The Gramasevaks after completing a one year's course in Basic Agriculture were required to undergo the extension training for 6 months. Recently the Basic Agricultural Schools and the Extension Centres have been merged together and designated as Rural Extension Training Centres. There

are 10 Rural Extension Training Centres in this State. An integrated curriculum is adopted in these centres and the period of training is for 18 months. The syllabus includes the following subjects :—

Syllabus.—I. Extension, II. (*a*) Agriculture, (*b*) Horticulture, (*c*) Sylviculture, (*d*) Agricultural Engineering, (*e*) Plant protection, III. Animal Husbandry, IV. Co-operation, V. Panchayats, VI. Public Health and Sanitation, VII. Social Education, VIII. Village Cottage and Small-Scale Industries, IX. Others like Scout Training, Small-Scale Savings Scheme, etc., X. Extension work in villages.

Candidates selected as Gramasevaks will have to complete successfully this training before they actually take charge of the work in the blocks. The Gramasevaks trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 30 per mensem during the first 12 months of their training and Rs. 45 per mensem for the remaining six months. The trainees have to reside in the hostels attached to these institutions. The Centres are run by the State Government with financial assistance from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India. The places where these Centres are located are detailed below :—

Rural Extension Training Centre,	Aduthurai.
Do.	Pattukottai.
Do.	Kovilpatti.
Do.	S V. Nagaram (Arni).
Do.	Krishnagiri Reservoir, Project P.O., Salem district.
Do.	Gandhigram (will be closed on—30th June 1959.)
Do.	T. Kallupatti.
Do.	Bhavanisagar.

(iv) *Home Science Wings.*—To each of the Rural Extension Training Centres II at Bhavanisagar and T. Kallupatti a Home Economics Wing has been attached to give training to 20 Gramasevikas at a time in Home Science Practice. The training course is for a period of 12 months. Each trainee is paid a stipend of Rs. 45 per mensem during the training. The trainees reside in the hostel attached to the Training Centres. Training is imparted in the following subjects in the Home Economics Wing :—

1 Orientation and Extension Education.

2 Food and Nutrition.

3 Making garments for the family.

4 Care of clothing and bedding.

5 Maternity and Child Care.
6 Improved Housing.
7 Family Health and Village Sanitation.
8 Wise expenditure of family income.
9 Handicraft.
10 Small Industry.
11 Family and Village Recreation.
12 Co-operation.

On successful completion of the training the candidates are posted as Gramasevikas in the Community Development Blocks at the rate of 2 per block. The Centres are also financed by the Government of India and the State Government. Another Home Science Wing at S. V. Nagaram will be established in July 1959.

(v) *Workshop Wing.*—A workshop Wing to train village artisans in Blacksmithy and Carpentry in the manufacture and repair of improved agricultural implements and tools has also been attached to the Rural Extension Training Centre at T. Kallupatti in Madurai district. Twenty village artisans are being trained in a batch. The course of training is for a period of 12 months. After successful completion of the training each artisan is expected to go back to his own village and set up a workshop, so as to utilise profitably the experience gained. Financial assistance in the shape of *ad hoc* or Takkavi loans are granted to the artisans which will be recovered in instalments. The artisans, while under training, are paid a stipend of Rs. 30 each per mensem. They are also given residential accommodation while under training. Financial assistance is received from the Government of India for running this Centre. A new workshop wing will be established at the Rural Extension Training Centre, Bhavanisagar, shortly.

(vi) *Training of Block Level Extension Officers (Co-operation).*—The Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Reserve Bank of India have established six Co-operative Training Centres throughout India to train the Block Level Extension Officers (Co-operation). One of the Centres is located at Tirupathi to which the Extension Officers for Co-operation of this State are deputed for training in convenient batches. The period of training is 3½ months.

(vii) *Training for Extension Officer for Industries.*—The Extension Officers for Industries undergo training for a period of four months in the Small Industries Services Institute, Madras and for eight months in one of the Khadi Gramodyog Mahavidyalayas, before taking up their posts in the blocks.

(viii) *Training of Health Personnel.*—An Orientation Training Centre at Poonamallee has been established for the training of Health Personnel. The period of training is eight weeks and Health

Personnel are deputed in teams, each team consisting of a Doctor, a Health Visitor, a Health Inspector and two maternity assistants. The Training Centre is run by the Ministry of Health.

(ix) *Orientation Training for Deputy Collectors.*—In view of the improtant role assigned to the Revenue Divisional Officers at the subdivisional level, this Government have drawn up a scheme for the Orientation training for Deputy Collectors. According to the scheme, the Deputy Collectors will first undergo a course of training for a period of five days at the Rural Extension Training Centre, Gandhigram, for a preliminary study of the various Development Programmes and Extension methods. This will be followed by a training in " Rural Industries and their working " to be conducted at the Rural Extension Training Centre, T. Kallupatti, for a period of five days. The scheme is entirely run by the State Government.

(2) *Non-institutional training.*—This training is for officials as well as non-officials and is organised separately as well as jointly. Such training comprises—

(*a*) Seminars.

(*b*) Study tours.

(*c*) Refresher courses.

(*d*) Study circles.

When training is imparted to personnel actually in service it is known as ' Inservice training '. While the Seminars and Study Circles are intended to bring together official and non-official participants in the programme to discuss among themselves the various problems facing them and to find out ways and means for solving them, the Study tours enable the participants to see at first hand the achievement of development work in the village and adopt such improvements in their own village or block with reference to the conditions prevailing there. To get the best out of the different kinds of functionaries and to keep them constantly in touch with new things, organisation of refresher courses is essential for the various categories of personnel. These refresher courses are proposed to be organized either at the Training institutions where they received their first training or with the help of peripatetic groups of teachers and trainees.

(3) *Other types of Training.*—Groups of people having identical vocational background find it convenient to come together in camps of various duration from two to three days to even a month where intensive training in subjects in which they will be interested could be imparted and topics leading to citizenship training could be dealt with. These activities can be classed under the heading " Camp Courses ". The following two Camp Courses are now in operation in this State :—

(i) Functional Village Leaders' Training Camps.

(ii) Village Teachers' Training Camps.

(i) *Functional Village Leaders' Training Camps.*—The Ministry of Community Development have formulated a new scheme for training of village leaders, according to which instructions are to be imparted to the village leaders in specified subjects divided into five groups as detailed below :—

(1) Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Minor Irrigation.

(2) Panchayats, Co-operation and Village communication.

(3) Village Industries and Rural Housing.

(4) Education, Social Education, Public Health and Sanitation.

(5) Women's Programme.

During the first year one camp is to be held for Gramasevak Circle in the Agriculture group of subjects till all the circles are served. In other words ten camps on the first group of subjects (Agriculture) will have to be held in each block before the end of September 1958. The duration of the camp is three days. About 50 village leaders who have a special interest in the subject are selected for each camp. The Block Development Officers have the overall responsibility for holding and conducting these camps with the assistance of the Block staff and the officers of the Technical Departments concerned. Training in the other group of subjects will follow after training in the Agriculture group is completed. The cost on account of running these camps is borne by the village leaders themselves and the host village Government expenditure being restricted to the minimum.

(ii) *Village Teachers' Training Camps.*—The Ministry of Community Development have drawn up a scheme for the Orientation training of the village school teachers with a view to enable the teachers to learn all facets of the Rural Development Programme. According to the scheme, camps of about 50 teachers are organized and the training imparted to the teachers by a peripatetic team consists of two trainers, one of the rank of District Social Education Officer and the other of the rank of Social Education Organiser. The camp is of one month duration, the same peripatetic team moving from one camp to another. It is envisaged that in a year at least eight camps would be held by one peripatetic party. The members of the peripatetic team have undergone a special short-term training course arranged by the Ministry of Community Development. The scheme is entirely financed by the Government of India with the assistance of Ford Foundation.

Training on Rural Composting.—The Government of India have sponsored on all-India Scheme for the development of local manurial resources such as cattle dung and other organic wastes for the production of good quality of compost in the Community Development/National Extension Service areas.

The scheme was introduced in this State from November with the appointment of three Field Manure Officers who received training in the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, New Delhi, on particular aspects of local manures.

At the outset, 81 National Extension Service/Community Development Blocks were selected for implementing the scheme in this State and one compost inspector for each block was sanctioned for carrying out the production of compost intensively with the help of the ryots in the blocks.

During the year 1957–58, 78 compost inspectors were given training in the headquarters of the Field Manurial Officers for a period of one month. In turn the compost inspectors had given training to about 3,000 selected villagers and panchayat members at the rate of not less than one for every two villages for a week in the headquarters of the block. Practical and theoretical training were given to the compost inspectors and the selected villagers mainly on the following subjects :—

Practical—

(1) Improvement in the collection and storage of farm-yard manure.

(2) Rural Compost preparation.

(3) Night Soil Compost.

(4) Green Manure.

(5) Visit to Government Farms or State Seed Farm or to the holding of more enlightened ryot.

(6) Fertilizers and their use.

Theory—

(1) How are soils formed? The need for manuring.

(2) Role of the Chief Plant. Nutrients N, P and K.

(3) Difference between bulky organic manures and fertilizers.

(4) Various bulky organic manures and their importance in the tropical soils.

(5) Concentrated organic manures (oil-cakes, fish quano, etc.).

(6) Fertilizers—nitrogenous, phosphetic and pottasic.

(7) Defects in the local method of preservation of farm-yard manure and Method of Improvement.

(8) Local manurial resources—how they can be utilized.

(9) Compost—Rural and urban—Methods of composting—Materials available for composting—Proper proportion of bulky materials to nitrogenous materials or starters.

(10) Green manuring—Advantages—Crops suited to different soils and agronomic conditions.

(11) Combined use of bulky organic manures and fertilizers.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LABOUR AND SOCIAL SERVICE CAMPS.

This is a scheme sponsored by the Government of India, Ministry of Education. Under this scheme the students of High Schools and Colleges, non-political organizations such as Bharat Scouts and Guides, Bharat Sevak Samaj, etc., Universities are allowed to conduct youth camps in the Community Development or National Extension Service Blocks. During such camp, works such as formation of roads, street cleaning, digging of wells, etc., are undertaken by the campers. Certain rules and conditions have been specified for the conduct of these camps. Normal strength of the camp is 50 to 100. Camps proposed by Colleges (both private and Government) are being sanctioned by the Universities concerned while the camps proposed by High Schools and private organizations, A.C.C., N.C.C., etc., are being sanctioned by this Government. The entire expenditure on this scheme is met by the Government of India.

CHAPTER XIX.

SOCIAL WELFARE.

Social Welfare activities are at present directly managed by the Central Social Welfare Board at the Centre and by the State Social Welfare Advisory Board at the State level. The activities are carried out by the Welfare Extension Projects in the districts which are the agencies of the State Social Welfare Board.

The State Board is an autonomous private body constituted by the Government of Madras and the Central Social Welfare Board from time to time. The Board consists of three officials and ten non-officials interested in Social Welfare. Fifty per cent of the members are nominated by the State Government and the other 50 per cent by the Central Social Welfare Board.

The area of operation of a Welfare Extension Project is approximately 25 villages and each project consists of five welfare centres. The Welfare Extension Project is manned by a Project Implementing Committee consisting of non-officials, the Collector of district and the Assistant Women's Welfare Officer.

The daily activities of the Welfare Extension Projects consists of (1) Balwadi (supervision and care of children of working mothers) during working hours, (2) maternity and allied services, (3) general medical aid including first-aid, (4) social education, (5) teaching crafts and arts, and (6) recreational activities. The weekly activities of the Welfare Extension Projects are (1) organization of sanitary campaign, (2) weekly washing of clothes and (3) cultural activities, bhajans, kirthans, etc.

CHAPTER XX.

KHADI SCHEME.

The Intensive Khadi Scheme is the main Khadi Scheme under which Khadi Centres already in existence were taken over by the Government and the activities extended within the scope of the scheme in and around the areas where Khadi work was being done already.

The Extensive Khadi Scheme is intended to introduce spinning on Kisan Charkhas in new areas not covered by the Intensive Khadi Scheme. This is intended to cover all the twelve districts. At present there are two Khadi Superintendents each in charge of six districts. Twelve Khadi workers under each Superintendent operate in selected Centres covering the villages in that area. They introduce the Kisan Charkha to new spinners, and issue cotton slivers to them and purchase the yarn produced. The yarn is then passed on to the Intensive Khadi Centres for weaving through the Central Godown. Thus the Extensive Khadi Scheme is mainly concerned with extending the spinning programme and afford relief to the unemployed.

Comprehensive Khadi Scheme.—This is a scheme under which spinning is introduced in the Community Development areas. Each Block Development Officer is expected to distribute 1,000 charkhas a year. There is one Khadi Extension Officer under each Block Development Officer and three Spinning Organisers. The Khadi Extension Officers and Spinning Organisers work directly under the Block Development Officers. The Khadi Department exercises technical supervision of the work and the yarn purchased by the Block Development Officer is passed on this department. Cotton purchases and purchases of charkhas are effected through the Khadi Department. The Block Development Officers are also required to sell Khadi purchased from this department.

Ambar Charkha Scheme.—The Director of Khadi is in charge of the Ambar Charkha Programme in the State.

The actual execution of the programme is entrusted to Field Officers (Ambar Charkha Programme) who function directly under the Director of Khadi.

APPENDIX I.

Draft Schematic Budget for a Development Block during first stage with a ceiling of Rs. 12 lakhs as compared with the present Community Development Block Budget of the Second Plan.

(RS. IN LAKHS)

Heads.	Estimated expenditure on a Development Block for a period of five years.					Estimated expenditure for a C.D. Block of Second Plan.				
	Total.	*Recurring.*	*Non-recurring.*	*Loan.*	*Other than loan.*	*Total.*	*Recurring.*	*Non-recurring.*	*Loan.*	*Other than loan.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
I. Block Headquarters—										
(a) Personnel * ..	2·60	2·60	..	..	2·60					
(b) Transport (1 jeep	0·15	..	0·15	..	0·15					
(c) Office equipment furniture, etc. ..	0·15	..	0.15	..	0·15					
(d) Project office, Seed Store, Information Centre, etc.	0·25	..	0·25	..	0.25					
Total ..	3·15	2·60	0·55	..	3·15	2·85	2·00	0·85	..	2·85
II. Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension Demonstration equipment ..	0·50	..	0·50	..	0·50	0·10	0·07	0·03	..	0·10
III. Irrigation. IV. Reclamation (including soil conservation, contour bunding, etc.).	3·40	..	3·40	3·00†	0·40	4·00	..	4·00	3·50	0·50

Draft Schematic Budget for a Development Block during first stage with a ceiling of Rs. 12 lakhs as compared with the present Community Development Block Budget of the Second Plan—*cont.*

(RS. IN LAKHS)

	Estimated expenditure on a Development Block for a period of five years.					Estimated expenditure for a C.D. Block of Second Plan.				
Heads.	*Total.*	*Recurring.*	*Non-recurring.*	*Loan.*	*Other than loan.*	*Total.*	*Recurring.*	*Non-recurring.*	*Loan.*	*Other than loan.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
V. Health and Rural Sanitation—										
1. (*a*) Dispensary—recurring expenditure.	0·20	0·20	..	..	0·20					
(*b*) Dispensary building.	0.10	..	0·10	..	0·10					
(*c*) Dispensary equipment.	0·10	..	0·10	..	0·10					
2. Drinking water-supply.	0·50	..	0.05	..	0.50					
3. Drainage and Sanitation.	0·25	..	0·25	..	0·25					
Total ..	1·15	0·20	0·95	..	0·15	1·15	0·20	0·95	..	1·15
VI. Education	0·60	0·15	0·45	..	0·60	0·70	0·20	0·50	..	0·70
VII. Social Education (including audit-visual aids and women, youth and children's programme).	0.70	0·40	0·30	..	0·70	0·70	0·40	0·30	..	0·70
VIII. Communications ..	0·85	..	0·85	..	0·85	1·00	..	1·00	..	1·00

IX. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries.	0·65	0·25	0·40	..	0·65	0·50	0·25	0·25	..	0·50
X. Housing for Project staff and rural housing.	1·00	..	1·00	1·00	..	1·00	..	1·00	1·00	..
Grand total ..	12·00	3·60	8.40	4·00	8·00	12·00	3·05	8·95	4·50	7·50

Analysis of cost.—

(i) Cost of one Development Block Rs. 12.00 lakhs.

(ii) Share of Centre : 75 per cent of non-recurring non-loan expenditure, 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure plus Rs. 4·00 lakhs loan Rs. 9.10 lakhs.

(iii) Share of State Government Rs. 2.90 lakhs.

* Please see Annexure.

† Includes provision for rural electrification or any other self-financing scheme connected with Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.

APPENDIX I (A).

Draft Schematic Budget for a Development Block during the second stage of five years with a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs.

(FIGURES IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)

Heads. (1)	*Total.* (2)	*Recurring.* (3)	*Non-recurring.* (4)	*Loan.* (5)	*Other than loan.* (6)
I Block Headquarters—					
(a) Personnel	0·70	0·70	..	..	0·70
(b) Transport (1 Jeep)	0·15	..	0 15	..	0·15
Total ..	0·85	0·70	0 15	..	0·85
II Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Extension	0·50	..	0·50	..	0·50
III Irrigation } IV Reclamation }	0·85	..	0·85	0·75	0·10
V Health and Rural Sanitation	0·50	..	0 50	..	0·50
VI Education	0·50	..	0·50	..	0·50
VII Social Education (including audio-visual aids)	0·50	0·35	0·15	..	0 50
VIII Communications	0.80	..	0·80	..	0·50
IX Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries	0·50	0·10	0·40	..	0·50
X Housing for Project Staff and Rural Housing	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	5·00	1·15	3·85	0·75	4·25

Analysis of cost.—

	RUPEES IN LAKHS.
(i) Cost of one Second Stage Block for 5 years.	5
(ii) Share of Centre: 50 per cent of recurring expenditure, 75 per cent of non-recurring expenditure and 100 per cent of loans.	3·65
(iii) Share of State Government: 50 per cent of recurring expenditure and 25 per cent of non-recurring expenditure.	1·35

APPENDIX II.

Social Education Organizer's—Comprehensive Programme.

1. *Evening schools.*—According to present orders, recognition of evening schools as well as payment of grant to them is made by Education Department, the cost being debited to Community Project funds in the case of Community Project areas and to the Education budget in the case of National Extension Service Blocks. It was felt that powers of inspection as well as recognition should be given to the Social Education Organizers as the Education Authorities are already over-worked. It was also felt that as there was delay in the disbursement of grant by the District Educational Officer, grants also should be disbursed by the Project Executive Officers and Block Development Officers. It is considered that the same arrangement could be introduced in National Extension Service Blocks also though the grant would be paid from the Education Department funds.

2. *Social Education Centres.*—As the evening classes are intended only for those below the age of 18 it was felt that there should be provision of an adult literacy centre for persons over the age of 18. These may be called "Social Education Centres" as they would not confine themselves only to adult literacy but take up all aspects of social education. The adult folk in the village would be encouraged to meet periodically about four times a week. The Grama Sangams will be in charge of these and will engage either the local school teacher or other educated person to read newspapers and magazines for illiterate villagers and to initiate discussions on current topics. The villagers would be given an opportunity for free discussion. The centres may be given a grant of Rs. 20 per quarter for the person conducting the centre and Rs. 50 per year for newspapers, magazines, stationery, postage, etc.

3. *Community Recreation Centres.*—According to the existing rules a grant of Rs. 500 is made to each Community Recreation Centre towards the cost of a radio, books, game equipments, etc. Until recently there was no provision for payment of grant for buildings for such centres in the Community Project Blocks. Villagers have been putting up buildings of their own for housing the centres. In the National Extension Service areas the Government were meeting a part of the cost of some centres. It had been recently ordered by Government that a token grant of Rs. 2,000 per centre as amended in G.O. No. 2155, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 15th July 1957, may be made towards the cost of the building if the villagers are unable to meet the entire cost thereof. This order would be made applicable to both Community Project and National Extension Service Blocks. Where however community centres are being put up without a token grant of Rs. 500 may be made for equipment (furniture, etc.) for the centre.

4. *Community entertainment.*—As Community Entertainment is an important part of Social Education it was felt that the following provision should be made:—

(1) *Plays.*—A sum of Rs. 1,000 should be provided to meet the cost of stage equipments, etc., for the Community Centres. In addition a sum of Rs. 100 may be incurred on each play to meet the incidental costs of staging the play.

(2) *Bajans, folk dances, etc.*—A sum of Rs. 100 should be provided for the purchase of musical instrument, etc., for each Social Education Organizer.

(3) *Film shows.*—Each Community Development Block will be provided with a mobile cinema unit. The actual expenses for showing the films such as cost of petrol, current, etc., can be incurred.

5. *Women's Clubs.*—Women's Clubs (Madar Sangams) should be organized wherever possible. Women above the age of 15 would be members of the clubs. They should meet either daily or three or four times a week when there can be discussions on matters of interest to women. An educated woman in the village, preferably a woman school teacher, can be appointed as the Convener. She may be given an allowance of Rs. 80 per year, payable in four equal instalments. At these clubs women, could be taught crafts, which would give them a subsidiary scheme. The crafts should mainly be such as those which enable them to meet the local requirements. The following crafts could be taught at these clubs:—

Sewing, spinning and weaving, hand-pounding using wooden chakkies, soap-making, toy-making, etc. A sum of Rs. 500 may be given as a grant to these centres for equipment. In addition a grant of Rs. 60 per year may be given for meeting incidental expenditure.

Attached to each Women's Club there should be a Balar Sangham meant for children below the age of seven. This will also be in charge of the Convener of the Madar Sangam. A grant of Rs. 35, per year may be made for the purchase of raw materials, etc., for the Balar Sangham.

The Madar Sangams and Balar Sangams should be located in some suitable building provided by the villagers. Where, however the buildings are not available, a token grant of Rs. 500 or 50 per cent of the cost whichever is less, can be given for putting up buildings.

6. *Children's parks.*—In order to provide recreation for children, children's parks could be established in as many villages as possible. Each park may be provided with swings, slides, parallel bars, seesaws, etc. A grant of Rs. 500 may be made for each centre for the provision of above equipment.

7. *Young Farmers' Clubs.*—The youth of the village (both men and women) may be encouraged to form themselves into Young Farmers' Clubs. They can undertake poultry-rearing, sheep or goat rearing, fruit gardening, vegetable-gardening, etc. A grant of Rs. 300 per club may be made, subject to the condition that the villagers themselves raise another sum of Rs. 100.

8. *Organization of sports, games, etc.*—In addition to Community Recreation Centres, sports and games activities should be encouraged in each school. Periodical competitions could be arranged between different schools or centres. As expenditure of Rs. 300 per year may

be incurred in each block for the organization of sports activities and for conducting competitions.

9. *Community posters, information charts, wall newspapers, etc.*—Each village should have an Information Chart, showing the basic information relating to the village and the achievements in regard to various activities such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Public Health, etc. A maximum expenditure of Rs. 25 per village may be incurred for this purpose.

10. *Organization of talks, lectures, etc.*—It may be necessary occasionally to organize meetings at which educative talks could be given by visiting officials and non-officials. The organization of such meetings involves a certain amount of petty expenditure on lights, loudspeakers, etc. While such expenditure should normally be incurred by the villagers themselves, there should be provision for a maximum of Rs. 25 from Government funds for each such meeting, where the villagers are unable to find the necessary funds.

11. *Crops competitions, exhibitions, cattle fairs, melas, etc.*—It is desirable to organize crop competitions, exhibitions, cattle fairs, etc., from time to time. A maximum expenditure of Rs. 500 may be incurred per year per block on these activities will be left to the discretion of the Block Development Officer, or the Assistant Project Officers.

12. *Visits.*—It is desirable to organize visits of village Leaders to neighbouring agricultural farms and other places of interest or educative value. A maximum expenditure of Rs. 500 may be incurred per block per year on this activity.

13. *Seminars of Village Leaders.*—Seminars and conferences of village leaders could be organized for each block where village leaders could discuss their problems and matters of mutual interest. A maximum of Rs. 1,500 per year may be incurred per block towards the travelling and subsistence expenses of the participants.

14. *Libraries.*—Where there are no Firka Libraries or branch libraries, of the District Library authority, the authority should be encouraged to open a branch library in each block. A grant of Rs. 500 may be given for each branch towards the purchase of books. Grama Sevaks and Social Education Organizers may take books from the branch libraries in lots of 50 or 100 each time and have them distributed through village distribution centres. The books should be returned to the branch library once in two or three months and fresh set of the books taken. In addition to this it may be necessary to encourage the resources of libraries in villages where they exist already and to encourage Panchayat Boards or Grama Sanghams to establish village libraries. A maximum of Rs. 200 may be given for each such village library towards the purchase of books.

15. *Social Service Leagues.*—It is necessary to encourage the information of Social Service Leagues for every village or for every school, where the schools are treated as the Unit. A grant of Rs. 50 may be made for each such Social Service League for the purchase of equipments like mammooties, baskets, brooms, etc.

16. *Propogation of village industries with special emphasis on Khadi.*—The Social Education Organizers can considerably help the villagers to understand the acuteness of the unemployment and under-employment in the country and its relief through development of Khadi and Village Industries.

The following targets per block for the above items are suggested:—

1 Evening classes	35
2 Social Education Centres ...	20
3 Community Recreation Centres ...	20
4 Community Entertainment Organization to be set up in 20 villages.	
5 Community Posters, Information Charts, etc.	35 wall newspapers.
6 Organisation of talks and lectures.	10 centres.
7 Organisation of sports camps ...	20 villages.
8 Major Competitions in sports ...	2 per year.
9 Women's clubs and demonstration centres.	4
10 Children's centres	20
11 (*a*) Crop competitions, cattle-shows, etc.	1 every year.
(*b*) Exhibitions	2 per year.
12 Sanitation campaign. Every Social Education Organiser to organise one sanitation campaign per year.	
13 Young Farmers' Clubs	4 per block.
14 Youth Clubs	10 per block.

APPENDIX III.

Instructions to Social Education Organizers—Men and Women.

1. The Social Education Organizers should arrange for the study of salient features of the Second Five-Year Plan and the Community Development Programmes by all the Grama Sevaks so that they may be posted fully with the relevant information and be equipped for imparting knowledge in those matters to the villagers.

2. They will arrange for the propagation of the salient features of the Plan and the Development Programmes among the people by organizing study circles, group meetings and wherever necessary and feasible, publication of small pamphlets in local language containing all the relevant information.

3. It shall be the main endeavour of the Social Education Organizers to explain to the people in detail the various ways in which they can co-operate in the implementation of the Plan and the Development Programmes.

4. They should as far as possible assist in the collection of small savings. For this purpose, they should inculcate in the minds of the people the thrift habit and educate them as to how regular small savings can be effected by them. The Women Social Education Organizers should take particular interest in this matter and approach the women of village households and educate them with a view to achieving economy in expenditure and saving for the future. It will be a useful thing if they could particularly advise rural womenfolk to save grains regularly by collecting small quantities every day in a pot.

5. The Social Education Organizers should also equip themselves and the Grama Sevaks with fair knowledge of the current news and the various policies of the Government in regard to matters affecting village life. Such knowledge should be passed on to the villagers so that they may also be able to appreciate what is being done by the Government and to think over the problems that arise in that connection.

6. The study and spread of useful literature on topics which are important to villagers such as health, sanitation, etc., should be arranged for. The books in the libraries in blocks should be freely circulated for this purpose.

7. The problem of agriculture in villages is a formidable one. How to improve the agricultural methods followed and how to increase the agricultural production are themes which should always engage the attention of the Social Education Organizers. They should think over them and explain to the villagers all the recommendations that may be made from time to time by experts in the line. In this context, the elimination of all aspects of exploitation of the peasantry is an important point and the Social Education Organizers should give sufficient attention to it. The reforms in regard to land tenure that may be introduced from time to time by the Government should be studied in detail and explained to the village community so that

they may understand the policies of Government aright and that any ununderstanding opposition to them may be removed. Recently, instructions have been issued to the development staff to interest themselves in the Bhoodan movement as the movement has been of considerable help to the development activities in our State. The ideals of the movement should propagate and spread as far as possible. Without making any vague and false promises to the villagers, the beneficial aspect of the movement should be clearly expounded to them.

8. The Social Education Organizers, should through study circles explain the advantages of the Khadi and Village Industries Programme under the Development Schemes. The great importance of providing alternative occupation to decrease pressure on land and help provision of supplementary occupation during the idle months should be well explained to the villagers.

9. The essentials of the Basic Education Scheme and the programme of the Government set the future pattern of education in the country should be thoroughly grasped by the Social Education Organizers and explained to the villagers.

10. The welfare of Harijans and Tribal people and the welfare of women and children should be always thought of and suitable proposals with reference to local requirements for achieving these should be evolved by the Social Education Organizers.

11. Prohibition is in full force in this State. In order to ensure the successful working of the policy, it is necessary to carry on public propaganda and education for explaining to the people the evils of drinking. The benefits that accrue in the economic, moral and physical sides of village life as a result of the Prohibition policy should be constantly stressed. Recreational centres providing alternative and healthy drinks may also be started wherever possible.

12. The villagers should be taught to co-operate with one another in times of emergency like fire, flood or other calamities so that they may prevent undue loss which may otherwise be caused.

13. The proper organization of the youth in villages is a very important item of work, if sound foundations are to be laid for the future development of the country. The Social Education Organizers should, therefore, play an important part in the organization of such youth. As many youths as possible should be brought on to the study circle where they should be educated about their responsibilities in regard to the future of the country. As many opportunities as possible should be provided for them to develop character, discipline, clarity of thought and expression, the necessary new outlook and a creative approach to work by arranging for discussions, debates, etc., in the study circles on economic issues, the Indian Constitution and Programmes of the Development Department, the Five-Year Plan, etc. In the Community halls or other public buildings in villages, it should be possible for the youths in the village to gather every day especially in the evenings. In each such centre with the help of the villagers a small and useful library may also be maintained. Information charts and current news sheets may also be made available. Whatever facilities exist, arrangements for recreational programmes may also be made.

14. If Seminars of youths could be arranged in a block with a view to bring together the youths from various villages and enlarge their contacts it will be useful. Wherever possible, for such Seminars, some youths from nearby towns may also be brought so that there may be scope for the inter-mingling of the youths from villages and towns and for their mutual understanding of the problems peculiar to their surroundings and for thinking out how they can work for their mutual betterment. For instance, the urban youths by their resolving to use only rural may lend a very helping hand to the rural youths' products in preference to urban made articles and foreign stuff in all their daily and personal requirements. The rural youths also will be able to understand the peculiar needs of the urban youths and will be able to adjust the production of village articles so as to suit the requirements of the urban youths.

15. The youths can greatly help in providing Shramdan whenver works of public utility are undertaken in their villages under the Development Programmes and in that manner increase local contribution for such works. This is another matter in which the nearby urban youths can lend a helping hand to their rural neighbours. For instance, the urban youths may offer such a Shramdan in their neighbouring villages during holidays or week-ends. The Social Education Organizers may educate the youths in all these possibilties.

16. The importance of removing illiteracy among adults should be realized by the Social Education Organizers. They may profitably use the service of educated youths, in villages in this matter and explain to them that they have a special responsibility to actively help the unlettered persons to read and write.

17. The youths should be educated and instructed to celebrate the National days such as the Independence Day, the Republic Day, the Birth Day of Leaders, etc., with dignity and decorum. They should be helped to study the lines of the Great Leaders and understand their ideals.

18. *Programme for women.*—The Social Education Organizer (Women) should arrange to start Madhar Sangams in all villages and arrange study circles, sports, recreation and other cultural activities. The important point is that as many women should be drawn in for all these activties as possible. Generally women in villages may not have the tendency to join such associations or may not have the necessary time at their disposal. The Social Education Organizer (Women) should take special steps to see that they are persuaded to devote some time at least everyday to participation in the activities of the sangams.

19. The Social Education Organizers (Women), should then inculcate in them ideas of general knowledge relating to betterment of the village life and induce them to adopt better methods of life and hygiene, etc.

20. The social Education Organizer (Women) should also organize some home industry centres and give training to the rural women in tailoring, embroidery, toy making, preparation of jams, pickles, papadams, spinning, weaving, handpounding, etc., so that the women may usefully spend their idle hours and help the augmentation of the resources of their household.

21. In such centres, training in elementary physical exercise, the art of first aid home nursing, child care, etc., may also be taught to them.

22. It is only the women of the household in villages that can greatly help the implementation of the prohibition policy because it is the women who have been the worst sufferers in the pre-prohibition days. Hence, they should be approached and encouraged to mould public opinion against the evil of drink.

23. The women should also be made to understand the advantages to the rural economy of the swedeshi habit. The mania for going in for foreign articles, etc., should be eliminated by constant talks to them about the need for providing fuller employment to the rural population by means of encouraging the consumption of cottage and village industries products.

APPENDIX IV.

1. Key or minimum programme for cottage industries for Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks.

Serial number and name of industry.	*In Community Development Blocks National Extension Service to be undertaken.*	*Training number of units.*	*Production number of units.*	*Remarks.*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Blacksmithy (mainly manufacturing of improved agricultural implements and also may include tinsmithy).	All blocks	1	..	..
2 Brick kiln, tiles making, etc.	Do.	..	1	..
3 Carpentry	Do.	1		
4 Shoe-making	Do.	1		
5 Spinning and khadi weaving.	Do.	1	5*	*Swalamban
6 Village oil industry	All blocks except in areas where edible oilseeds are not grown.	1	10	
7 Village tanning, hide, flaying, bone digester.	Training .. .. All blocks Flaying Bone Digester ..	1 5 1		
8 Bee-keeping	Projects where floral and climatic conditions are suitable.		2 (Sub-stations).	
9 Soap-making (washing soap) with non-edible oils.	All blocks where non-edible oil is locally available.	1		
10 Cottage Match Industry ..	All blocks where bamboos are available.	3 (only in 25 Pilot projects).		
11 Sericulture	Projects where conditions are suitable.	1		
12 Basket making, rope making, mat making, etc. All Blocks.	Where raw materials are available.			
13 Tailoring, knitting, embroidery, spinning, newar making, etc. (besides adult literacy, child welfare, etc.) as organized by Pepsu, Assam, etc.).		3		
14 Handlooms	All blocks where handlooms are existing.		1*	*to train on improved looms. One Co-operative of weavers for a block.
15 Palm	All blocks where palm trees are growing.	1		
16 Handpounding of paddy ..	According to local conditions.			

APPENDIX V.

G.O. Ms. No. 550, Public (Rural Revelopment Projects), dated 23rd February 1959.

[Community Development Programme—Agriculture and Animal Husbandry—Minimum programme—Prescribed.]

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. Ms. No. 2097, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 6th July 1955.

G.O. Ms. No. 2560, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 2nd September 1957.

Government Memorandum No. 99815, RDP. V/57-4, dated 25th February 1958.

G.O. Ms. No. 1888, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 7th July 1958.

Order—No. 550, *Public* (*Rural Development Projects*), *dated* 23*rd February* 1959.

1. A non-loan provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made in the schematic budget of Stage I and Stage II Blocks for a period of five years. This provision cannot be diverted to any other head of expenditure and *has* to be utilised only for the purposes connected with agriculture and animal husbandry. Government have had occasion repeatedly to point out to Collectors and Block Development Officers the necessity for utilizing fully and effectively these funds on schemes related to Agriculture and Animal Husbandry. The question has also arisen as to the division of the available provision of Rs. 50,000 between 'Agriculture' and 'Animal Husbandry'. In order to ensure that the available funds are fully utilized, Government have, in consultation with the Director of Agriculture and the Director of Animal Husbandry, drawn up a minimum programme. This minimum programme is annexed to this order.

2. The schemes contemplated in the Annexure will total up to an amount of Rs. 62,965. Government are aware that the available provision is only Rs. 50,000 for five years. The minimum programme, however, anticipate expenditure of a higher order. This has been done deliberately with a view to ensure that even if there be shortfalls in expenditure with regard to certain items, the available provision will be utilized on schemes relating to 'Agriculture' and 'Animal Husbandry' and not allowed to lapse. Government also wish to make it clear that the diversion of funds from any other non-loan head to the heads of 'Agriculture' and 'Animal Husbandry' is not only permitted but considered desirable. Government again wish to emphasize that the available provision under 'Agriculture' and 'Animal Husbandry' *cannot, under any circumstances, be diverted to other heads.* It is, therefore, necessary that Collectors, District Agricultural and Veterinary Officers and Block Development Officers should take effective steps to see that the minimum programme outlined in the annexure to this order is carried out systematically.

3. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance, U.O. No. 16525-EB/59-1, dated 17th February 1959.

(By order of the Governor)

T. N. S. RAGHAVAN,
Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner.

ANNEXURE.

MINIMUM PROGRAMME FOR AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANRY.

A. Agriculture—I .*Equipment at block headquarters*—

	RS.
(*a*) Power Sprayer	2,400
(*b*) Other implements	2,000

(to be listed by Director of Agriculture. The expenditure on *listed items* alone will be permitted).

II. *Equipment to be supplied to Gramasevak*—

			RS.
(*a*) Hand sprayer	.. ..	10—Rs. 130×10=	1,300
(*b*) Hand duster	.. ..	10—Rs. 120×10=	1,200
(*c*) Burmese settun	.. ..	50—Rs. 50×10=	500
(*d*) Iron improved plough	..	10—Rs. 10×10=	100
(*e*) Rotary Inter-cultivator	..	10—Rs. 15×10=	150
		Total ..	3,250

III. *Extension programme*—

(1) Each Gramasevak should lay out 3 demonstration plots at least each year in each village. A minimum of 30 such demonstration plots should be brought into existence within his jurisdiction every year. No subsidy is permissible for this purpose.

(2) One demonstration *farm* (as distinct from demonstration plots) should be set up in each Gramasevak's circle. The total expenditure that may be incurred in this behalf should be limited to Rs. 2,500 (rupees two thousand and five hundred only) over a period of five years per block.

(3) A subsidy of 30 per cent may be given in respect of distribution of green manure seeds. A sum of Rs. 5,000 (rupees five thousand only) should be provided for this purpose for five years per block. This subsidy of 30 per cent is over and above the 20 per cent subsidy now being met from the departmental budget.

(4) Vegetable seeds should not be supplied free but a subsidy of 50 per cent may be allowed for this purpose. A sum of Rs 5,000 (rupees five thousands only) should be set apart for this item for five years per block. This modifies the orders issued in Government Memorandum No. 99815, RDP.V/57-4, dated 25th February 1958.

(5) Fruit seedlings may be supplied at half cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 per individual. A sum of Rs. 2,000 (rupees two thousands only) should be set apart for this item for five years per block.

(6) Pesticides may be supplied at half cost. At the time of sudden outbreak of epidemics, free supply of pesticides may be made, the District Agricultural Officer being the authority competent to certify whether the outbreak is sudden enough to warrant free supplies. A sum of Rs. 7,500 (rupees seven thousand five hundred only) for five years per block should be set apart for this purpose.

(7) An amount of Rs. 10,000 should be provided for the supply of agricultural implements at half cost to private individuals. The items on which the 50 per cent subsidy may be given will be listed out by the Director of Agriculture. Government feel that dusters and sprayers should be specifically included for the grant of subsidy. The provision of Rs. 10,000 for five years should, however, on no account be exceeded.

(8) *No* subsidy should hereafter be paid towards construction of threshing floors. This cancels the orders issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1888, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 7th July 1958.

(9) No special provision should be made in the block budget for incurring expenditure on Vanamahotsava celebration. Schemes for supply of fruit seedlings may be carried out on an intensified scale during the Vanamahotsava celebration.

(10) The sanction allowed in G.O. Ms. No. 2560, Public (Rural Development Projects, dated 2nd September 1957, to incur an expenditure of Rs. 600 for the purchase of furniture for the agricultural depot is hereby cancelled. Any expenditure incurred for this purpose which should be done under proper sanction should be debited to the regular Agricultural Department budget.

B. Animal Husbandry—I. *Veterinary facilities*—

	RS.
(*a*) Block Veterinary Dispensary .. .. .. (An equal amount of contribution from the local bodies and the public should be obtained. A type design of the dispensary building may also be worked out, if not already existing.)	5,000
(*b*) Medicines and equipment for five years	2,500
(*c*) First-aid kit for the Extension Officer, Animal Husbandry.	185
(*d*) Castration equipment for the extension Officer for Animal Husbandry.	130
(*e*) First-aid equipment for all village level workers—50 × 10.	500

II. *Livestock*.—Artificial Insemination Centres involve expenditure of a magnitude which cannot be accommodated within the Block budget and no

provision need therefore be made for the same in the block budgets. The schemes in force for supply of pedigree bulls, buffaloes, rams and cockerels will however be continued on the scale indicated below :—

	RS.
(*a*) 10 bulls and 5 murrah buffaloes at half cost	7,500
(*b*) 50 pedigree rams at half cost .. .. .. (The distribution of these rams should be taken up only in dry areas where scope for establishing breeding exists.)	1,500
(*c*) Supply of pedigree birds at half cost 400 cockerels at Rs. 5 each.	2,000
III. Poultry Unit with necessary equipment	3,000
IV. Fisheries Development. (Schemes to be specified later.)	1,000
Grand total ..	23,315

No subsidy need be allowed for the supply of incubator as there is no sufficient demand for these incubators and as the sets so far distributed have not been put to proper use.

APPENDIX VI.

G.O. Ms. No. 1150, Public (Rural Development Projects), dated 11th April 1959.

[Community Development Programme—Planning and Extension of Schemes through Panchayats and other village institutions—Instructions issued.]

READ—the following paper:—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, New Delhi, dated 24th December 1958, No. 1 (1)/XVI/Bd./58.

Order—No. 1150, *Public* (*Rural Development Projects-I*), *dated* 11*th April* 1959.

The Council of Local Self-Government, at its meeting held in October 1958 emphasized the importance of associating Village Panchayats with the Planning and execution of schemes. This policy has also been accepted by the National Development Council. The Government, therefore, direct that in every block where the Community Development Programme is in operation, the block organization and in every village, the village organization should be regarded as basic units for formulating and carrying out different programmes.

2. (*a*) The Schematic Budget for a Stage I Block should be regarded as forming three categories—

I Block personnel, transport, office, housing equipment and primary health centre ...	4.55
II Agriculture, Irrigation, Rural Arts and Crafts	4.55
III Items of expenditure which could be treated as " Local Works "—	
	RS. IN LAKHS.
(i) Non-recurring—	
Drinking water-supply	0.50
Drainage and sanitation	0.25
Education	0.45
Social Education	0.30
Communications	0.85
(ii) Recurring—	
Education and Social Education ...	0.55
Total ...	2.90

(The amount available under category III would be less to the extent of the grant given to the State Social Welfare Board for the co-ordinated programme of women and children in those blocks where it has been or will be taken up by the Board.)

(*b*) Similarly, the schematic budget for a Stage II Block should also be regarded as forming three distinguishable categories:—

	RS. IN LAKHS.
I Block personnel, transport, rural housing ...	1.15
II Agriculture, irrigation, rural arts and crafts	1.85
III Items of expenditure which could be treated as " Local Works "—	
(i) Non-recurring—	
Health and Rural Sanitation	0.50
Education	0.50
Social Education	0.15
Communications	0.50
(ii) Recurring—	
Social Education	0.35
Total ...	2.00

(The amount available under category III will here also be less to the extent of the grant given to the State Social Welfare Board.)

3. Expenditure on schemes falling under Category II, either in a Stage I Block or in a Stage II Block should, to the extent possible, be incurred through the agency of village co-operatives. Accordingly, all loans and subsidies available under the heads mentioned in Category II and available to private individuals should be made available to co-operatives also, preference being given to the co-operatives. For example, the subsidy on agricultural implements now being supplied one half-cost basis should be made available to co-operatives also. If a co-operative farming society wants loan for sinking of wells, etc., the provision under irrigation should be utilised for the purpose; industrial co-operatives should similarly be entitled to assistance out of the provision under rural arts and crafts.

4 (*a*). The expenditure on local works detailed under Category III should invariably be incurred through the agency of panchayats and *other local institutions* and not through the departmental agency. The Block Development Committee shall be competent to sanction allotments of schemes in this category to the village institutions and it shall be the responsibility of the village institutions for planning and execution of the schemes. In cases where panchayats do not come forward to take up the works, it will be permissible to entrust the execution of works to *ad hoc* local institutions. These institutions should, however, be *registered bodies* under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, so that they may hold themselves responsible for laches, delay and loss that may arise in the course of execution of works.

(*b*) A work which benefits more than one panchayat may be entrusted pending constitution of Panchayat Unions, to *ad hoc* local committees consising of representative of all the Panchayats which

stand to benefit from the work or to Statutory Joint Committees constituted under section 39 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1950. In the former case, the entrustment of the work to an *ad hoc* committee of Panchayats should be supported by a resolution of each of the panchayats in the scheme.

5. These orders shall coming into force immediately.

6. The Collctors are requested to acknowledge the receipt of this order.

(By order of the Governor)

W. R. S. SATTHIANADHAN,
Chief Secretary.